BALASHOV, Yu. I.

Active horizontal movements of Ixodes persulcatus P. Sch. Med. paras. i paras. bol. 27 no.4:481-485 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz Zoologicheskogo instituta AN SSSR (dir. instituta - akad. Ye. N. Pavlovski zav. otdelom - prof. A.S. Monchadskiy).
(TICKS,
Ixodes persulcatus, movement (Rus))

BALASHOV, YU. S.

"The Digestion of Blood by Argas Ticks."

Tenth Conference on Parsitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Zoological Institute, AS, USSR, Leningrad

BALASHOV, Yu.S.

Periodicity of Ixodes developmental cycles. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.4:469-476 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz Zoologicheskogo instituta Akademii nauk SSSR (dir. instituta - akad. Ye.N. Pavlovskiy, zav. otdelom - prof. A.S. Monchadskiy). (TICKS)

BAIASHOV, Yu.S.

Mass marking of ixodid ticks in studying their mobility. Zool. zhur. 38 no.7:1028-1031 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. (Leningrad).
(Ticks)

BAIASHOV, Yu.S.; GOROSHCHENKO, Yu.L.

Development and functioning of the male genital system in argasid ticks. Paras.sbor. 19:16-25 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut i Institut tsitologii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Ticks) (Spermatogenesis in animals)

BALASHOV, Yu.S.

Growth and expansion of the integument in engorging ixodid ticks. Paraz.sbor. 19:263-290 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Ticks)

BALASHOV, Yu.S.

Water balance and behavior of Hyalomma asiaticum in the desert.
Med.parazi paraz.bol. 29 no.3:313-320 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(TICKS)

BALASHOV, Yu.S.

Dermal glands of Hyalomma asiaticum P.Sch. et Schl. Zool. zhur. 39 no.9:1328-1334 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Zoological Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.
(Ticks) (Cutaneous glands)

BALASHOV, Yu.S.; DAYTER, A.B.

Localization and dissemination of Rickettsia burneti within the organism of a bedbug. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 23:181-189 '61. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz laboratorii parasiticheskikh chlenistonogikh i perenoschikov Zoologicheskogo instituta AN SSSR i laboratorii osobo opasnykh infektsiy i rikketsiozov Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera.
(COXIELLA) (BEDBUGS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

BALASHOV, Yu.S.

Structure of digestive organs and digestion of blood in argasid ticks. Paras. sbor. 20:185-225 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(TICKS) (DIGESTIVE ORGANS--INSECTS)

BALASHOV, Yu.S.

Dynamics of nutrient reserves and determination of age in hungry ixodid ticks. Zool. Zhur. 40 no.9:1354-1363 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Zoological Institute, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.
(Ticks)

BALASHOV, Yu.S.

Determining the physiological age and age composition of fasting female Ixodes ricinus and Ixodes persulcatus in Leningrad Province. Med.paraz.i parazt.bol. no.1:47-55 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz laboratorii (zav. - prof. A.S. Monchadskiy) Zoologicheskogo instituta (dir. - akad. Ye.N. Pavlovskiy) Akademii nauk SSSR.
(LENINGRAD PROVINCE—TICKS)

BALASHOV, Yu.S.

Methods of analyzing age groups in the populations of ixodid ticks.
Vop. ekol. 4:84-86 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Ticks) (Insect populations)

BALASHOV, Yu.S.

Effect of environmental factors on the number of nymphal stages in argasid ticks. Paraz. sbor. 21:28-38 '63.

Periodicity of oogenesis in argasid and ixodid ticks. Ibid.:39-43 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

BALASHOV, Yu.S.

Structure of the integuments of soft ticks (Parasitiformes, Argasidae). Ent. obos. 42 no.2:351-363 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Ticks) (Insects--Anatomy)

BALASHOV, Yu.S.

Anatomicohistological characteristics of molting of the tick Hyalomma asiaticum (Acarina, Ixodoidea). Zool. zhur. 42 no.3:345-358 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad.

BALASHOV, Yu.S.; DAYTER, A.B.

Role of ticks of the superfamily Ixodoidea in Q fever. Report No. 5: Localization and dissemination of Rickettsia burneti within the organism of the tick Hyalomma asiaticum P. Sch. et E. Schl. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 25: 135-153 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz laboratorii parazitologicheskikh chlenistonogikh i perenoschikov Zoologicheskogo instituta AN SSSR i otdela osobo opasnykh infektsiy Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera.

BAIASHOV, Yu.S.

Amount of blood ingested by ixodid ticks (Acarina, Ixodidae) during feeding. Zool. zhur. 43 no. 3:418-423 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R., Leningrad.

BALASHOV, Yu.S.

Destruction of the erythrocytes of vertebrates in the digestive tract of bloodsucking arthropods. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.6:1470-1473 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.

BALASHOV, Yu.S.

Survival of the leucocytes of vertebrates in the intestines of blood-sucking insects and ticks. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.4: 981-983 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.

BALASHOV, Yu.S.

Structure and development of the genital system of ticks of the superfamily Ixodoidea. Paraz. sbor. 22:28-60 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

BAIASHOV, Yu.S.

Mechanism of the secretion of saliva and morphological and histochemical characteristics of the salivary glands in ixodid ticks (Acarina, Ixodoidea). Ent. oboz. 44 no. 4:785-802 '65
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

BALASHOV, Yu.S.; BIBIKOVA, B.A.; MURZAKHMETOVA, K.; POLUNINA, O.A.

Feeding and disorders in the valvular function of the proventriculus in fleas. Med. paras.i paras.bol. 34 no.4:471-476 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR i Sredne-Aziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut. Submitted May 8, 1963.

BALASHOV, Yu.S.

Structure of the oral apparatus and the mechanism of bloodsucking of ixodid ticks. Trudy Zool. inst. 35:251-271 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

MALASHOV, Yu.S.; MAMAYEV, B.M.

Brief news and information. Zool. zhur. 43 no.9:1419-1422 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

BALACHOV, Yu.V., inzh.; BAKHILOV, V.A., inzh.; BEREZINA, T.G., inzh.

Steampipe damage resulting from drainage system defects. Elek. sta. 35 no.6:81-82 Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

BALASHOV, Yu.V., inzh.

Permissible heat stresses during the initial heating of the heavy-walled steampipes. Elek. sta. 35 no.12:8-10 D '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

BALASHOV, Z.G., assistent.

Stratigraphic significance of Silurian nautiloids in the Baltic States. Nauch.biul. Len.un. no.23:49-52 '49. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra paleontologii.
(Baltic States--Mollusca, Fossil)

BALASHOV, Z. G.

"Chronicle: Yearly Scientific Session of Leningrad University in 1951," Vest. Leningrad U, Ser. Biol, Geol, Geog., 7, No.1, pp 125-6, 1952

At three meetings of the geological section, attended by more than 300 persons, reports were read on the problems of geology. Scientific workers, faculties, aspirants, and many guests from different geological institutes of Leningrad attended. Separate sessions were held for geographical sciences, biology and soil science, and physiology.

251T92

BALASHOV, Z. G.

"Stratigraphic Occurrence of Nautiloids in the Ordovician of the Baltic Region," Tr. Vses. n. -i. geol. -razved. in-ta. No 78, 197-216, 1953

On the basis of a study of nautiloids, one can divide the Ordovician of the Baltic region into a lower, middle, and upper. To the lower division the author refers obolus sands, dictyonematous schists, galuconite series, galuconite, and orthoceratite limestones; to the middle, he refers echinospherite, itfersk, kikersk sponges, iyevsk, kegel'sk, and vazalemmsk limestones; and to the upper, vezenberg or lickholm limestones.

RZhGeol, No 1, 1955

BALASHOVA, Ye.A.; BALASHOV, N.G.; NALIVKIN, D.V., akademik.

New find of Upper Famennian fauna in Kazakhstan. Dokl.AN SSSR 92 no.2:413-416 S '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Nalivkin).
(Kazakhstan--Paleontology) (Paleontology--Kazakhstan)

ALIKHOVA, T.N.; BALASHOVA, Ye.A.; BALASHOV, Z.G.; NIKITINA, V.N., redaktor; POPOV, N.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Field manual of characteristic fauna groups in the Ordovician and Gothlandian deposits of southern Lithuania] Polevoi atlas kharakternykh kompleksov fauny otlozhenii ordovika i gotlandiia iuzhnoi chasti Litovskoi SSR. Pod red. T.N.Alikhovoi. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr, 1954. 98 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Lithuania--Paleontology)

15-57-5-5878

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, p 23 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Balashov, Z. G.

TITLE: The First Discoveries of Representatives of the Genus Paractinoceras (Nautiloids) in the Ordovician Rocks of the Siberian Platform /Pervyye nakhodki predstaviteley roda Paractinoceras (nautiloidey) v ordovike Sibirskoy platformy/

PERIODICAL: Vestn. Leningr. un-ta, 1954, Nr 7, pp 161-163.

ABSTRACT: The author describes two species of cephalopods, Paractinoceras canadense (Whiteaves) and P. sibiricum ni sp., from the Upper Ordovician in the Podkammenaya Tunguska basin. An interesting feature of the genus Paractinoceras is the absence of secondary calcite in the siphuncle and by the contraction of the siphuncle toward its mouth. These features lead one to consider the form intermediate between the families of Actinoceratidae from the Middle Ordovician and Sactoceratidae

Card 1/2

The First Discoveries of Representatives of the Genus (Cont.)

from the Upper Ordovician. The author refers Paractinoceras to the latter family. Discoveries of Paractinoceras have been made for the first time in the USSR. They show again that there was close connection between the Upper Ordovician basins of Siberia and North America.

Card 2/2

V. N. Sh.

BALASHOVA, Ye.A.; BALASHOV, Z.G.

Data on the study of upper Famennian fauna of Kazakhstan. Vest. Len.un.9 no.1:179-202 Ja '54. (MLRA 9:7)
(Kazakhstan--Paleontology)

BALASHOV, Z.G.

Some new Nautiloidea genera and species from the Baltic Sea region Ordovician. Vop.paleont. 2:45-54 '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Baltic Sea region--Nautiloidea, Fossil)

BALASHOV, Z.G.

Family Cochlioceratidae nom.nov. Vop.paleont. 2:55-60 '55.
(Nautiloidea, Fossil) (MLRA 9:2)

BALASHOV, Z.G.

Some Nautiloidea of the Kuznetsk Basin's middle Devonian. Uch.zap. Len.un. no.189:106-123 '55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Tetrabranchiata, Fossil)

BALASHOV, Z. G.

20-5-38/48

AUTHOR: Balashov, Z. G.

TITLE: Protoconch of an Ancient Paleozoic Representative of the Orthoceras Genus (Protokonkh drevnepaleozoyskogo predstavi_telya roda Orthoceras)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 5, pp. 855 - 858 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The study of the early stages of development of the nautiloideae is of great importance for the clearing of the problems of systematic order and phylogenesis of the cephalopods. Unfortunately reliable data even on the fetal development of the recent nautilus lack. It is merely assumed that the first coil of the shell is produced during the development in the egg which is probable. The term "protochonch" was used for the separate initial embryonic shell which is analogous to that of the ammonoideae and belemnoideae. In the case of the fossil nautiloideae it was mainly discussed if they have a protoconch or not. According to a reference review that author states that the existence of a protochonch in the case of straight nautiloideae is beyond any doubt. Now a protochonch became known not only for the lower , but also for the upper paleozoic straight nautiloideae in the shape of a high con-

Card 1/3

Protoconch of an Ancient Paleozoic Representative of the Orthoceran Genus

stricted first chamber . At the moment the question of the systematic order and of the phylogenesis of this group is the question at issue and of greatest importance, as well as the question of their relationship to the bactritoideae and ammonoideae. The investigation of the mentioned embryonic chambers will help in this case. Unfortunately the material is not sufficient for this purpose. The apical parts of the shells are, as a rule, broken or recrystallized to such an extent that no conclusions are admitted. The author succeeded,however, in finding a representative of Orthoceras from lower Ordovician with a very well conserved protochonch. The shell is of the orthoceratite-chalk (B_{III}) of the Arenigian stage in the Esthonian SSR, city of Kunda. This shell was inside the siphon of an Endoceras,i.e. in its last "endocon", and was well conserved due to this circumstance. The shell is very small and has together with the protochonch a length of 8,25 mm. The **protoconch** .. forms a semi-spherical chamber the volume of which exceeds considerably that of the first chamber. There is a distinct constriction between these two chambers. The other parts of the shell are described in detail and the measurements (table 1) are given. Obviously the moment of development before the formation of the first air chamber is connected with great and important revo-

Protoconch of an Ancient Paleozoic Representative of the Orthoceras Genus

20-5-38/48

lutions in the organism. It is possible that in this case the protochonch has developed in the egg. It is also possible that the shell belonged together with the protoconch to an embryo. The author thinks the first assumption to be probable. If other fossil nautiloideae with a protoconch are compared with one another, the variety of the form of the latter and its relative size, compared to the first air chamber, are striking. This is not astonishing if the great number (700 genera) and the variety of these fossils are taken into consideration. There 4 figures, 1 table, and 8 references 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad State University im.A.A.Zhdanov
(Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova)

PRESENTED: March 30, 1957, by D. V. Nalivkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 22, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

BALASHOVA, Ye.A.; BALASHOV, Z.G.

Stratigraphy of Ordovician glauconite and orthoceratite layers in the northeastern part of the Russian Platform. Uch. zap.LGU no.268:127-154 '58. (MIRA 12:6)
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BALASHOV, Z.G.

Some new species of Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian Nautiloidea in the U.S.S.R. Mat.k "Osn.paleont." no.3:37-46 '59. (MIRA 15:7)
(Nautiloidea, Fossil)

BALASHOV, Z.G.

Nature of the Ordovician fauna in the vicinity of Mishina Gora.
Vest. LGU 15 no.6:43-47 '60. (MIRA 13:3)
(Mishina Gora region (Pskov Province)--Cephalopoda, Fossil)

BALASHOV, Z.G.

Systematics and phylogeny of endoceratites. Paleont.zhur. no.1:23-[illegible]7 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
(Cephalopoda, Fossil)

BALASHOVA, Ye.A.; BALASHOV, Z.G.

Stratigraphy of Tallina limestone in Leningrad Province. Vest.LGU 16 no.12:42-55 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Leningrad Province--Limestone)

BALASHOV, Zakhar Grigor'yevich; KULAGINA, T.I., red.; YELIZAROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Ordovician Nautiloidea of the Siberian Platform]Nautiloidei ordovika Sibirskoi platformy. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningrad. unov., 1962. 204 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Siberian Platform--Nautiloidea, Fossil)

BALASHOV, Z.G.; VRUBLEVSKIY, M.I.; LEVEDEV, V.I.; SINITSYN, V.M.

Seventieth birthday of S.S.Kuznetsov. Vest.LGU 18 no.6:5-7 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Kuznetsov, Sergei Sergeevich, 1892-)

BALASHOV, Z.G.

Structure and color of the shell of some Ordovician endoceratoids in the Baltic region. Vop. paleont. 4:106-110 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

ALIKHOVA, T.N.; BALASHOVA, Ye.A.; BALASHOV, Z.G.; SELIVANOVA, V.A.

Establishing a unified geologic time record for the Ordovician of the Russian Platform. Trudy Geol. muz. AN SSSR no.14:20-26 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

BAIASHOV, Z.G.

Some Ordovician nautiloids, endoceratoids, and actinoceratoids in the northeastern U.S.S.R. Uch. zap. NIIGA. Ser. "Paleont. i biostr." no.6:12-71 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

BOR, Mikhail Zakharovich. Prinimali uchastiye: USPENSKAYA, Ye.P.; BALASHOVA, A.A.; ABRYUTINA, M.S.; ZHUKOV, V.N.; YAKUNINA, N.I.; VOROB'YEV, V.P.. STRUMILIN, S.G., akademik, red.; LISOV, V.Ye., red.; KHOLIN, I.A., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn.red.

[Planned balance of the national economy of the U.S.S.R.; practice in working out the balance] Planovyi balans narodnogo khozyaistva SSSR; opyt razrabotki. Pod red. S.G.Strumilina. Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1959. 158 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Podotdel balansa narodnogo khozyaystva Gosplana SSSR (for Uspenskaya, Balashova, Abryutina, Zhukov, Yakunina, Vorob'yev). (Russia--Economic policy)

BALASHOV, Yu.A.; TURANSKAYA, N.V.

The lanthanum maximum of rare elements in lamprophyllite.
Geokhimiia no.7:618-623 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. V.I.Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Lovozero Tundras--Lamprophyllite)
(Rare earth metals)

BALASHOVA, A.G., inzh.

How to avoid irregularities in silk twisting. Tekst. prom. 18 no.11:52-53 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Rayon spinning)

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S/205/62/002/002/008/015
1020/1215

AUTHOR: Balashova, A. M.

TITLE: The aortic reflex arch in different stages of radiation sickness

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 2, no. 2, 1962, 280-286

TEXT: 70 male rabbits (20 controls), weighing 2.5-3.5 kg, received a single whole-body irradiation of 500 r at 336.8 r/min The depressor nerve was exposed and its biopotentials were recorded with platinum electrodes 4-5 mm apart. Air enriched with up to 37% oxygen was used as a stimulus. The stimulation of the aortal zone caused in the control animals an increase in amplitude and frequency of action potentials of the depressor nerve and a decrease in blood pressure measured on the femoral artery. In irradiated animals, however, all these quantities decreased. This abnormal reaction lasted for 6 days. There is 1 figure.

SUBMITTED: August 17, 1961.

Card 1/1

BALASHOVA, A.N.

Investigating the afferent part of the unconditioned reflex arc of the aorta in acute radiation sickness. Radiobiologiia 1 no.3: 365-371 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(GAMMA RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(AORTA—INNERVATION)

BALASHOVA, A.N.

Studying the aortic reflex arc during different stages of radiation sickness. Radiobiologiia 2 no.2:280-286 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

BALASHOVA, A.P.; GOR'KOV, V.A.; ZHDAN, A.G.; KUL'VARSKAYA, B.S.; PARILIS, E.S.; POLYAKOVA, M.A.; YURASOVA, V.Ye.; YASNOPOL'SKIY, N.L.

Tenth Congress on Cathode Electronics. Radiotekh. i elektron 7 no.7:1258-1272 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Electronics—Congresses)

YASNOPOL'SKIY, N.L.; BALASHOVA, A.P.; SHABEL'NIKOVA, A.E.

Experimental study of excited conductivity. Radiotekh. i elektron. 7 no.9:1665-1671 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Electric conductivity)

ACC NR: AP7004916 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/012/2265/2267

AUTHOR: Yasnopol'skiy, N. L.; Lozhkina, N. S.; Balashova, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of the level of excitation on the excited conductivity of thin Al_2O_3 films

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 12, 1966, 2265-2267

TOPIC TAGS: electric conductivity, photoconducting film, ALUMINUM OXIDE

ABSTRACT: The electron contact method was used to study the excited conductivity of thin Al_2O_3 films deposited from the gaseous phase on a metallic substrate; special attention was paid to the dependence of both the current and the coefficient of excited conductivity γ on the excitation level in the region of 10^{-11}—$2.5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ amp/cm^2. The thickness of films as determined from interference colors was 0.32 microns. Experiments were made with energies of the exciting electron beam V_{eb} corresponding to the maximum of $\gamma(V_{eb})$ and to energies of the contacting electron beam equal to 1 kev. Irradiation was made through a fine grid placed approximately 0.5 mm from the surface of a film. The irradiated spot measured 7 mm in diameter and about 0.4 cm^2 in area. Potential difference between the base of the target and the collector grid was 140 v. Electrons were found to be the current carriers in the investigated films. Values of the coefficient of excited conductivity reaching as high as 200,000 were obtained with primary exciting electron energies of about 5 kev.

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.216.2:669.71

ACC NR: AP7004916

Assuming that the energy expended on the excitation of a single secondary electron is four times greater than the width of the forbidden zone ΔE and that $\Delta E = 7.3$ ev for Al_2O_3, then the number of secondary electrons produced by a single primary electron of the exciting beam is less than 200 and, consequently, photoelectric amplification $\tau/t > 1000$, where τ is the lifetime of excited carriers, and t is their time of flight through the film. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Jul66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2

BALASHOVA, A.P.; LUTSKIY, V.N.; POKALYAKIN, V.I.; CHELYSHKOV, S.P.

Interdepartmental conference on the physical principles of cathode electronics. Radiotekh. i elektron. 7 no.10:1846-1848 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Cathodes—Congresses) (Electron tubes—Congresses)

BALASHOVA, A.V., kand.ekonom.nauk

The electrification of Moscow. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 31 no.10:26-29 O '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Deputat Moskovskogo Soveta.
(Moscow--Electrification)

BUDNIK, G.I., kand.ekon.nauk; AVDAKOV, Yu.K., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; SARYCHEV, V.G., kand.ekon.nauk; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, A.A., kand. istor.nauk; AVDAKOV, Yu.K., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; POLYANSKIY, F.Ye., prof., doktor istor.nauk; ZUTIS, Ya.Ya. [Zutis, J.]; GULANYAN, Kh.G., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; GULANYAN, Kh.G., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; KONYAYEV, A.I., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; KHROMOV, P.A., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; SHALASHILIN, I.Ye., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; SHEMYAKIN, I.N., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; POCHE-BINSKIY, A.P., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; ORLOV, B.P., dotsent, kand. ekon.nauk; TYUSHEV, V.A., kand.ekon.nauk; BALASHOVA, A.V., kand. ekon.nauk; MOZHIN, V.P., kand.ekon.nauk; MINDAROV, A.T., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; SHIGALIN, G.I., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; GOLUBNI-CHIY, I.S., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; VOSKRESENSKAYA, T., red.; BAKOVETSKIY, O., mladshiy red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn.red.

[History of the national economy of the U.S.S.R.; lecture course] Istoriia narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR; kurs lektsii. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1960. 662 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN Latviyskoy SSR (for Zutis).
(Russia--Economic conditions)

BALASHOVA, Anna Yegorovna; BALYAVICHENE, Stase Prano; GAVRILOVICH, Lyubov' Grigor'yevna; HAYZMAN, F.B., redaktor; DOBRYNINA, A.Ya., redaktor; LEDNEVA, N.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Our experience in handling long-distance telephone calls] Nash opyt obsluzhivaniia abonentov mezhdugorodnoi telefonnoi stantsii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1955. 15 p.[Microfilm] (Vilnius--Telephone stations) (MLRA 9:6)

KELER, V.R., otv. red.; MILLIONSHCHIKOV, M.D., akademik, red.; BLOKHIN, N.N., red.; BLOKHINTSEV, D.I., red.; GNEDENKO, B.V., akademik, red.; ZAYCHIKOV, V.N., red.; KELDYSH, M.V., akademik, red.; KIRILLIN, V.A., akademik, red.; KORTUNOV, V.V., red.; MONIN, Andrey Sergeyevich, prof., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, red. (1921); NESMEYANOV, A.N., akademik, red.; PARIN, V.V., red.; REBINDER, P.A., akademik, red.; SEMENOV, N.N., akademik, red.; FOK, V.A., akademik, red.; FRANTSOV, G.P., akademik, red.; ENGEL'GARDT, V.A., akademik, red.; KREMNEVA, G., red.; BALASHOVA, A., red.; BERG, A.I., akademik, red.

[Science and mankind, 1964; simple and precise information about the principal developments in world science] Nauka i chelovechestvo, 1964.; dostupno i tochno o glavnom v mirovoi nauke. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1964. 424 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Blokhin, Parin). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Blokhintsev). 3. Akademiya nauk SSSR Ukr.SSR (for Gnedenko).

Serensen, S. V., and Balashova, B. F., "Testing Crankshafts for Fatigue." Symposium of articles No. 3, "Dynamics and Strength of Aviation Engines," Oborongiz, 1949.

SHARVIN, Yu.V.; BALASHOVA, B.M.

Structure of superconductors in the intermediate state. Zh. eksper. teor. Fiz. 23, No.2, 222-8 '52. (MLRA 5:9)
(PA 56 no.668:5479 '53)

Balašova, B.M.

SUBJECT U33R / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1325
AUTHOR BALAŠOVA, B.M., ŠARVIN, JU.V.
TITLE The Structure of the Intermediary State of Semiconductors.
PERIODICAL Žurn.eksp.i teor.fis, 31, fasc. 1, 40-44 (1956)
Issued: 9 / 1956 reviewed: 10 / 1956

The topography of s- and n domains on the surface of tin samples was investigated for various values η of the relative content of the normal phase. On this occasion particularly the qualitative peculiarities of the real structure with stable, equilibrium-like character were cleared up, in order to compare them with the results obtained by theoretical works, in which only the thermodynamic equilibrium was assumed.

Investigation method: The form of the n-domains was investigated by applying (spraying during the test) of a fine ferromagnetic powder (in this case a powder of round particles with $\sim 1\mu$ diameter) on to the surface of the supraconductor. For this purpose a glass tube with melted-on glass filter with large pores was introduced through the lid of a DEWAR vessel. Thoroughly dried nickel powder was put into this filter. The sample was brought into the intermediary state by modification of field strength and temperature, whereupon a helium flow was blown through the filter which carried the finest particles with it into the DEWAR vessel, where part of them was deposited on the surface of the sample. The figures formed on this occasion were watched through a telescope and photographed.

Results and conclusions: The real structures of the intermediary state are con-

siderably more complicated and of more manifold character than the hitherto constructed theoretical models, for the real structures are not sufficiently equilibrium-like and above all the equilibrium-like structures which have the lowest free energy must be very complicated and must differ very considerably for different samples and different values of η. The quantitative computation of experimental results and the theoretical computation of structures in the case of arbitrary values of η is very difficult. For quantitative investigation samples with a surface which enclose an acute angle with the field and the cases $\eta \rightarrow 1$ and $\eta \rightarrow 0$ are much more simple and agreeable. Besides the direct determination of the form and the dimensions of s- and n-domains there exist, without doubt, also other possibilities for the investigation of the intermediary state, but the accurate quantitative interpretation of the results also in these cases requires knowledge of the geometric conditions of the structure of the intermediary state.

INSTITUTION: Institute for Physical Problems of the Academy of Science in the USSR.

USSR / Physics of Low Temperatures. D-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9050

Author : Balashova, B.M., Sharvin, Yu.V.
Title : Structure of Intermediate State of Superconductors.

Orig Pub : Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiziki, 1956, 31, No 1, 40-44

Abstract : An investigation is made of the structure of intermediate state of tin specimens of various shapes and of a lead sphere 40 mm in diameter. The shape of the regions of the normal phase (n-regions) was determined by placing nickel powder on the surface of the superconductor; this powder was made up of particles with an average size of approximately one micron. Two-dimensional patterns were obtained for the structure of various types at various contents n of the normal phase in the specimen. A study was also made of the influence of many other factors (the method of transition, the temperature, the dimensions of the specimen) on the

Card : 1/2

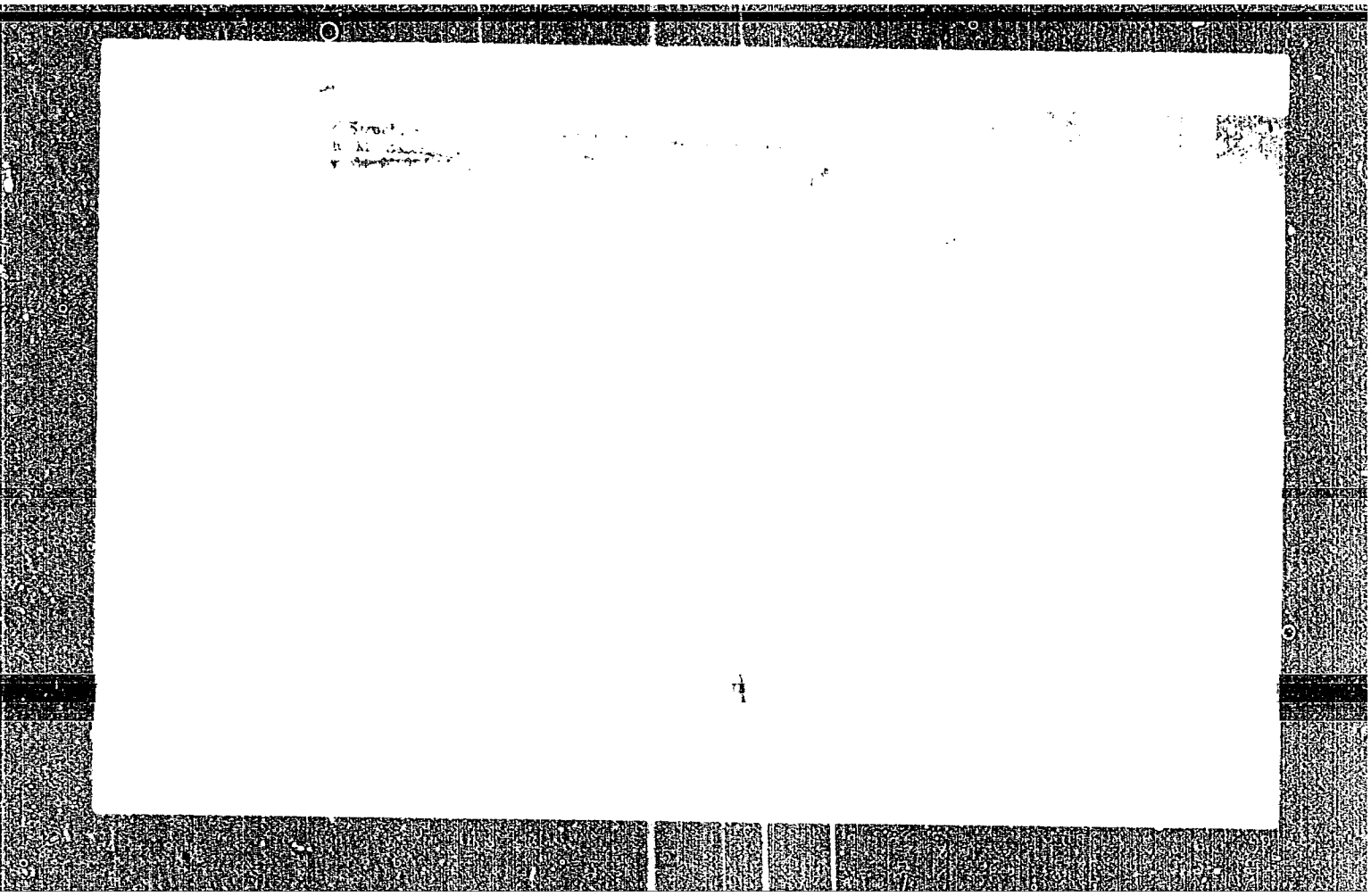
USSR / Physics of Low Temperatures.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9050

D-5

Abstract : character of the resultant pattern. For various transition methods one observes the twisting of the n-regions at small values of η and the "island" form of the regions of the superconducting phase at η close to unity. On the basis of experiments on the study of the distribution of the regions in a very narrow (0.05 mm) slit between two single-crystal hemispheres, it is concluded that the winding distribution of the regions, observed on the surface at small values of η is not retained inside the specimen. On a small portion of the surface of the sphere, near its "magnetic equator", the n-regions are always of the form of comparatively broad non-winding bands in the direction of the meridian, regardless of the method of transition. An analogous pattern is observed near the equator on rings and cylinders, this being apparently due to the small angle between the surface of the specimen at these points and the magnetic field.

Card : 2/2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103

BATASHOVA, E.I.; GRAN, B.V.

Review of investigations toward measuring the vertical gradient of gravity. Vop. razved. geofiz. no.3:142-149 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

AUTHOR: PRONIN,S.I., BALASHOVA,G.B. PA - 2900

TITLE: Activity of the Amylase in the Case of its Incomplete Thermal Inactivation as Affected by the Length of Saccharization . (Vliyaniye sroka osakharivaniya na nablyudayemuyu aktivnost' rzhanoy amilazy pri nepolnom termicheskom yeye inaktivirovanii, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 4, pp 866 - 868 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 6 / 1957 Reviewed: 7 / 1957

ABSTRACT: It was shown that different results are obtained in determining the degree of inactivation for wheat- and rye amylase, i.e. according to the length of saccharization for the purpose of determining the remaining amylase activity. With a 1-minute saccharization inactivation occure earlier than in the case of a 15-minute saccharization. In the present paper this phenomenon was studied in greater detail for rye amylase in aqueous extracts. Saccharization lasted 5, 10, 15, 30, 45, and 60 minutes. As is shown in the diagrams, the curves of saccharization of various diration divide bundle-like from 51° onwards, after which they approach one another again and curve off towards right. The highest degree on furcation of the outer curves took place at 57°. With increasing concentration of the extract the curves divided more. The deflection mentioned proves the existence of fraction of greater thermo-stability in this ferment. This fraction may be assumed to be an α-amylase. PUMPYANSKIY

Card 1/3

Activity of the Amylase in the Case of its Incomplete Thermal Inactivation as Affected by the Length of Saccharization.

discovered that rye, among other kinds of grain, has a considerable content of α-amylase. In order to explain the influence exercised by the deviation of saccharization the authors assume that a certain regeneration of rye amylase takes place after a partial inactivation. BACH and OPARIN showed that Mazl-amylase after thorough inactivation (boiling) is no longer suited for regeneration, but spontaneous obtains this property again if it is kept in vacuum ampules with chlorgen chloric acid. For this purpose the acid has to be kept in air for some time. From the results obtained by the authors the conclusion may be drawn that the assumed partial regeneration of rye amylase can take place only if the extracts are warmed through at relatively low temperatures.

A heating of half an hour's duration, for instance, must take place at temperatures of not more than 60° (better still 57°). A partial release of the bound amylase by proteasen of the flour extract during the process of saccharization may be taken into consideration. (1 illustration and 4 citations from Slav publications)

PA - 2900

Activity of the Rye Amylase in the Case of its Incomplete Thermal Inactivation as Affected by the Length of Saccharization.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Industry of Bread Baking
PRESENTED BY: A.I.OPARIN, Member of the Academy
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 3/3

EYGELES, M.A.; ANTONOVA, T.N.; KUZNETSOV, V.P.; VOLOVA, M.L.; ZAKHAROVA, Ye.P.; KOSYGIN, V.V.; KISLOV, A.V.; BALASHOVA, G.G.

Simultaneous production of high-quality fluorite concentrates from multicarbonate ores low in fluorite. TSvet. met. 37 no.11: 32-35 N '64. (MIRA 18:4)

G.V. BALASHOVA and L.A. SHERBL'

"Matching of Separate Elements of the Electron Optics of an Aperture Klystron with the Aid of an Electrolytic Bath" from Annotations of Works Completed in 1955 at the State Union Sci. Res. Inst; Min. of Radio Engineering Ind.

So: B-3,080,964

PERLINA, A.M.; BALASHOVA, G.V.; GORYAINOVA, G.S.

Removing iron from ground water by means of filters. Nauch. trudy AKKH no.22:3-18 '63. (MIRA 18:5)

BALASHOVA, I.

Changes in the length of the navigation season on rivers after the formation of reservoirs. Rech. transp. 20 no.9:37-38 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Inland navigation) (Reservoirs)

S/079/62/032/009/008/011
I048/I242

AUTHORS: Balashova, I.D., Bruker, A.B., and Soborovskiy, L.Z.

TITLE: The interaction of silane and monoalkylsilanes with hydrogen halides under increased pressure, in the absence of a catalyst

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v.32, no.9, 1962, 2982-2985

TEXT: Contrary to published data, interaction was observed between SiH_4 (or CH_3SiH_3) and HCl or HI at room temperature and increased pressures (20-60 atm), in the absence of catalysts. The liquid silane (or methylsilane) was condensed at liquid-air temperature and mixed with an equimolar amount of HCl or HI in a closed steel reaction vessel. The latter was heated at room temperature and the pressure within increased with time, reaching a constant value after between 0.75 hrs (in the case of methyl silane + HI) and 4 days (silane + HCl). The reactor was again immersed in liquid air, opened, and the reaction products were separated by fractionation at atmospheric pressure. The degree of conversion of the SiH_4 was

Card 1/2

S/079/62/032/009/008/011
I048/I242

The interaction of silane...

47.4-97.2%, that of CH_3SiH_3 was 100%; the total yield of halogen silanes (on the basis of silanes converted) was 94-99%, the yield of monohalogen silanes was 70.0-88.5%, and that of dihalogensilanes 0-17.1%. The highest yield of dihalogen silanes was obtained from SiH_4 + HI, while the reaction between CH_3SiH_3 and HI did not yield the dihalogen derivative. There is 1 table.

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1961

Card 2/2

BALASHOVA, L.D.; BRUKER, A.B.; SOBOROVSKIY, L.Z.

Study of element-organometallic compounds. Part 3. Synthesis of alkyltrialkyltinphosphines. Zhur.ob.khim. 35 no.12.2209-2209 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted January 18, 1965.

BALASHOVA, I.I.

A case of congenital agammaglobulinemia. Pediatriia 36 no.10:67-68 O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy pediatrii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. prof. A.F. Smychlyayeva) i kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. L.D. Kashevnik). Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. kafedry fakul'tetskoy pediatrii I.N. Osipov.
(GLOBULIN, case reports, congen (Rus))

AUTHORS: Tsypkina, M.N. and Balashova, I.M. SOV/80-59-1-26/44

TITLE: On the Method of Separating Lignosulfonic and Carbohydrate-Sulfonic Acids (K metodike razdeleniya lignosul'fonovykh i uglevod-sul'fonovykh kislot) Third Communication (Soobshcheniye III)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 166-170 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to study lignin reactions taking place in the sulfite pulping process, it is necessary to separate from the lye and to investigate lignosulfonic acids which are forming during the sulfite cooking. The separation of lignosulfonic acids from carbohydrate-sulfonic acids can be effected, making use of Professor K.B. Yatsimirskiy's observations, by applying complex salts for settling, because carbohydrate-sulfonic acids are not settled with these salts. The experiments carried out by the authors with the participation of Ye.I. Kosilova, M.N. Atapina and Z.P. Lampsakova have shown that the complex salts $[Co(NH_3)_6]Cl_3$ and $[Co(NH_3)_6](NO_3)_3$ indeed ensure the complete separation of lignosulfonates from their solutions and from the carbohydrate-sulfonic acids. The pH-factor of the solution, the degree of cellulose boiling, and the type of cation bound with the lignosulfates do not affect the settling of lignosulfonic acids with these salts.

Card 1/2

On the Method of Separating Lignosulfonic and Carbohydrate-Sulfonic Acids

There are 2 tables, 1 graph and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut bumagi (Central Scientific Research Institute for Paper)

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1957

BAIASHOVA, I.M., inzh.

Verification of the second proposal for the determination of the total sulfur content in coal by the Skhka method, made by ISO/TK-27 [International Organization for Standardization] (Secretariat 202 314 E, November, 1956). Sbor.DonUGI no.18: 146-148 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Coal--Analysis)

BALASHOVA, I.V.

Considering the aspect of stream depth in short-range forecasting of ice formation. Trudy TSIP no.48:96-103 '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)

Balashova, I.V.

3(7) 12 / PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3067

Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov

Voprosy gidrologicheskikh prognozov (Problems in Hydrological Forecasting) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat (otd.) 1959. 73 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 90) 860 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.

Ed. (Title page): A. N. Bashnov; Ed. (Inside book): V. I. Tarkhunova; Tech. Ed.: I. M. Zarkh.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Institutes's Transactions is intended for hydrologists engaged in forecasting work.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles discusses techniques used in hydrological forecasting. Factors affecting the freeze-thaw cycles of rivers are reviewed. The importance of forecasting accuracy in regions where hydraulic installations are in operation is stressed. Extended forecasting techniques and ways of [illegible] estimating discharge for rivers are discussed. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

Card 1/3

Problems (Cont.)

SOV/3067

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/3

Problems (Cont.)

SOV/3067

Chernoivanenko, I. M. Methods of Extended Forecasting of Water Discharge Capacity of the Don River

66

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Card 3/3

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BALASHOVA, I. V.

3(3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2995

Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov

Voprosy gidrologicheskikh prognozov (Problems in Hydrological Forecasting) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 122 p. (Series: Its Trudy, vyp. 84) Errata slip inserted. 900 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Eds. (Title page): V. V. Piotrovich and V. I. Zaporozhtsev; Ed. (Inside book): N. I. Borodina; Tech. Ed.: I. M. Zarkh.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Institute's Transactions is intended for hydrologists and meteorologists.

COVERAGE: Individual articles discuss the problem of evaluating the methods and the verification rate of hydrological forecasts, the forecasting of high-water discharge and ice phenomena on rivers and water reservoirs, and the use of intake curves in forecasting. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

Zaporozhtsev, V. I. The Use of Water Intake Curves in Runoff Forecasting 58

Balashova, I. V. Results of Observations of Reservoir Freezing 65

Vinogradova, N. P. Computation of Freeze-Up Dates for the Volzhskaya GES imeni V. I. Lenin and the Stalingradskaya GES Reservoirs and the Possibility of Forecasting 88

Piotrovich, V. V. Methods of Long-Range Forecasting of Ice Clearance on the Stalingradskaya, Volzhskaya and Tsimlyanskaya GES Reservoirs 99

Shvydkova, Yu. I. Increased Accuracy in Long-Range Forecasting Methods of Ice Appearance on Rivers in Siberia and the Far East 115

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5

BALASHOVA, I.V.

Some results of observations on reservoir freezing. Trudy TSIP no.84:65-87 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Reservoirs) (Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)

BALASHOVA, I.V.

Estimating the effect of wind on reservoir freezing in long-range forecasts. Trudy TSIP no.90:25-35 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Winds) (Reservoirs) (Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)

USSR/Cultivated Plants.- Fruits, Berries M-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1721

Author : L. Balashova
Inst : Kazakh Scientific-Research Agricultural Institute
Title : Apple Tree Varieties for Western Kasakhstan

Orig Pub : S.kh. Kasakhstana, 1956, No 7, 48-52

Abstract : Varieties of apple trees are described, selected by the Ural Fruit and Berry Auxiliary Station of the Kazakhstan Agricultural Scientific Research Institute and suitable for the conditions prevailing in the Western Kasakhstan, Among these varieties are listed: Iyulskoye and Superior Rozovoye (raised by S.F. Chernenko), Kitayka dessert, the Tayezhnoye of I.V. Michurin, the Rosy Ural Kalvil (a local variety).

Card : 1/1

GINZBURG, B.M.; BALASHOVA, I.V.

Methods of calculating and forecasting the breakup of reservoirs.
Trudy TSIP no.100:3-64 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)

BALASHOVA, L.A.

By common efforts. Zdorov'e 5 no.11:11 N '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Zaveduyushchaya gorodskim zdravotdelom, Shuya, Ivanovskaya oblast'.
(Shuya--Public health)

S/020/60/135/004/020/037
BC16/B062

AUTHORS: Bruker, A. B., Balashova, L. D., and Soborovskiy, L. Z.

TITLE: Synthesis of Elemental-organic Compounds in Which Silicon or Tin Are Directly Bound to Phosphorus or Arsenic

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 4, pp. 843-846

TEXT: The authors report on the synthesis of elemental-organic compounds containing the following bonds: I) Si — P, II) Si — As, and III) Sn — P. They studied the reaction between hydrophosphide, alkyl hydrophosphide or hydroarsenide of alkali metals, on the one hand, and the monohalogen alkyl derivatives of silicon and tin, on the other hand. The authors aimed at obtaining the above-mentioned compounds and succeeded in obtaining compounds in which hydrogen or the alkyl and aryl radicals, respectively, are directly bound to the element of the IV or V group of the periodic system. General reaction scheme: $R_3E^{IV}X + MeE^{V}R'_2 \longrightarrow R_3E^{IV}\text{-}E^{V}R'_2$; R,R' = H, alkyl, aryl, etc.; E^{IV} = Si, Sn; E^{V} = P, As; X = halogen. Ad I) The authors observed that the use of alkyl fluoro silanes ensures the best reaction

Card 1/4

Synthesis of Elemental-organic Compounds in Which Silicon or Tin Are Directly Bound to Phosphorus or Arsenic

S/020/60/135/004/020/037
B016/B062

course. If trimethyl fluoro silane is caused to act upon potassium- (sodium-) dihydro phosphide, a mixture of bis- and tris-(trimethyl silyl) phosphines $[(CH)_3Si]_3P$ is obtained in a total yield of 40 - 50 %. The formation of secondary and tertiary silyl phosphines is explained by means of the scheme attached. The structure of silyl phosphines in which phosphorus is in the trivalent state was confirmed by hydrolysis with water and by infrared spectra. Ad II) Bis- and tris-(trimethyl silyl) arsine $[(CH_3)_3Si]As$ was obtained by allowing trimethyl fluoro silane to act upon potassium dihydro arsenide (total yield 25 %). The compounds of group II were less stable than those of group I. Ad III) Since the halogen derivatives of tin, as is known, are not subject to ammonolysis, the authors performed the reaction between the sodium- (potassium-) dihydro phosphide and the above derivatives in liquid ammonia in which both components are soluble. Consequently, this reaction takes place much more readily than in ether, and the use of fluorine derivatives is no more necessary. By interaction between trimethyl tin bromide and sodium hydrophosphide, the authors obtained an approximate yield of 65 % of tris-(trimethyl stannane) phosphine:

Card 2/4